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How the News of the Nomination of Douglas was received in Washington ---Great Speech of Judge Douglas.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The news of the nomination of Judge Douglas for President, by the regular National Democratic Convention, was received in this city yesterday afternoon, and caused the greatest excitement. Rumors had prevailed during the morning and the night before that he had withdrawn, and, therefore, his nomination fell upon many who had eagerly trusted in these reports with the greatest surprise. The Republicans especially seemed disappointed and gloomy, and I heard more than one of their leaders declare that his nomination made the fight a more severe and doubtful one than they had expected.

The friends of Judge Douglas, whose numbers were swelled to thousands by the arrival of the numerous trains from Baltimore, were almost frantic with joy. They came crowding into Washington, representatives from every State, North and South, east and West, and here thronging the hotels and crowding Pennsylvania avenue, they carried all before them with their enthusiasm. If they carry back to their homes the spirit which now animates them, many of the pledges they have given of carrying their various States will surely be fulfilled, for they are now clothed with the armor of victory.

The head-quarters of the Douglas Club in Pennsylvania avenue, were brilliantly illuminated last night, and about half past ten o'clock, the Club, one thousand strong, headed by Wither's brass band, proceeded down to the railroad depot to receive a portion of the Illinois delegation, who were understood to be on their way to this city. About eleven o'clock this delegation with the Great Western band arrived, and were taken in charge by their Washington friends, who escorted them up to the residence of Judge Douglas.

Here a large crowd had already assembled in expectation of a serenade. There must have been in all, about twenty-five hundred persons present, and when three cheers were proposed for Judge Douglas, they were given with a power which fairly seemed to shake the earth. After the two bands had played several airs, loud calls were made for Mr. Douglas, and when he presented himself on the steps of his residence, another immense shout went up. When the enthusiasm had somewhat subsided, he said:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I thank you for this manifestation of your kindness and of your enthusiasm. The circumstances under which this vast crowd have assembled spontaneously, and without previous notice, demonstrates an earnestness of feeling which fills my heart with gratitude. To be the chosen standard-bearer of the only political organization which is conservative and powerful enough to save the country from Abolitionism and Disunion, is, indeed, an honor of which any citizen may well be proud. I am fully impressed with the responsibilities of the position, and trust that Divine Providence will impart to me the strength and wisdom to comply with all of its requirements. [Applause.] Our beloved country is threatened with a fearful sectional antagonism which places the Union itself in imminent peril. This antagonism is produced by the effort in one section of the Union to to use the Federal Government for the purpose of restricting and abolishing slavery, and a corresponding effort in the other section for the purpose of extending slavery into those regions where the people do not want it.—[Cries of "That is true."] The ultra men in both sections demand Congressional intervention upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. They agree in respect to the power and the duty of the Federal Government to control the question, and differ only as to the mode of exercising the power. The one demands the intervention of the Federal Government for slavery and the other against it. Each appeals to the passions and prejudices of his own section against the peace and harmony of the whole country. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] On the other hand, the position of all conservative and Union-loving men is, or at least ought to be, that of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. ["That is the true doctrine," and immense applause.] This was the position of the Democratic party in the Presidential contest of 1848, 1852, and 1856. This was the position upon which Clay, and Webster, and Cass, and friends of the Union of all political affinities at that day established the Compromise measures of 1850. Upon this common ground of non-intervention they routed and put to flight the Abolitionists of the North, and the Secessionists of the South, in that memorable contest.—[Cries of "We will do it again," and three cheers.] It was on this common ground of non-intervention that Whigs and Democrats agreed to stand in their respective party platforms of 1852. The Whig party adhered faithfully to this principle so long as its organization was maintained, and the Democratic party still retains it as the keystone of the political arch which binds the Federal Union together. [Tremendous applause.]—To this cardinal principle of non-intervention has the Democratic party renewed the pledge of its faith at Charleston and at Baltimore.—[Cheers and cries of "We will keep the faith."] As the chosen representative of the great party, it is my fixed purpose to keep the faith and redeem that pledge, at all hazards and under all circumstances. [Three cheers for Douglas.] The safety of the Union depends upon a strict adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention. Intervention means disunion. Intervention, whether by the North or by the South, whether for or against slavery tends directly to disunion. Upon this identical question an attempt is now being made to divide and destroy the Democratic party. Because the minority of interventionists could not intimidate the majority into an abandonment of the doctrine of non-intervention, they have seceded from the organization of the Democratic party, and are endeavoring to form a new party in hostility to it. [Cries of "let them go," "we can whip the disunionists North and South," etc.]

Secession is disunion. Secession from the Democratic party means secession from the Federal Union. ["That's so," and applause] Those who enlist under the secession banner now will be expected on the 4th of March next to take up arms against the constituted authorities in certain contingencies. We have been told that in a certain event the South must forcibly resist the inauguration of the President elect, while we find those who are loudest in their threats of such resistance engaged in the scheme to divide and destroy the Democratic party, and thereby secure the election of the Republican candidate. Does not this line of policy look to disunion? [Cries of "Yes;" "It cannot be effected," &c.]

Intelligent men must be presumed to understand the tendency and consequences of their own action. Can the seceders fail to perceive that their efforts to divide and defeat the Democratic party, if successful, must lead directly to the secession of the Southern States? I trust that they will see what must be the result of such a policy, and return to the organization and platform of the party before it is too late to save the country. [Applause.]

The Union must be preserved. [Cheers.] The Constitution must be maintained inviolate, [renewed cheering,] and it is our mission under Divine Providence, as I believe, to save the Constitution and the Union from the assaults of Northern Abolitionists and Southern Disunionists. [Tremendous applause, and three cheers for DOUGLAS.)

My friends, I have detained you to long, and will close by renewing the expressions of my sincere thanks.

Many voices—Go on, go on.

Mr. DOUGLAS, No, it is nearly Sabbath morning. [A voice, We will listen to you for a year, Judge] and I merely made my appearance to acknowledge the compliment you have paid me by so large a meeting at this late hour of the night. I recognize among you the faces of many of my old friends and a large number of my immediate neighbors from Illinois, as well as others from almost every State of the Union. I only regret that my house is not large enough to enable me to invite you in and take you individually by the hand. [A voice." Your heart is big enough." Tremendous enthusiasm and three times three cheers for Stephen A. Douglas, the next President of the United States.]

Speech of Hon. H. V. Johnson, Democratic Nominee for Vice President.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The following is the speech of Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, last night at the National Hotel, on accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas:

MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I was taken by surprise when I received a telegraphic message in Baltimore, at three o'clock this day, that the Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick had declined the nomination tendered him by the Democratic Convention, and that it was demanded of me to accept it. It is known to many of you that my name was freely mentioned in Baltimore in connection with this nomination, and that I persistently refused to contenance it, but invariably argued that if Georgia were to be thus honored, it was due to another of her sons, most distinguished for his talents and great public services.

This was my earnest desire and the desire of the delegation of which I was a member. But the Convention in its wisdom deemed it best to nominate a statesman of Alabama.—It was entirely satisfactory. Alabama is the child of Georgia, and the mother cordially responds to any compliment bestowed upon her daughter. These are the circumstances under which I have been assigned this distinguished position, and which demand that discrimination should yield to the voice of duty.

The National Democratic party is in a peculiar condition. It is assailed in the house of its professed friends, and threatened with overthrow. The country is in a peculiar condition. It is on the eve of a sectional conflict, which may sweep down all political parties and terminate in a dissolution of the Union. It is the duty of patriots and statesmen to unite in averting these threatened calamities.

It may not be inapppropriate to refer to the circumstances which imperil the National Democracy. The Alabama delegation went to the Convention at Charleston, instructed to demand the incorporation into the platform of the party the proposition that Congress should intervene for the protection of slavery in the Territories, and to withdraw if the demand should be refused. It was refused, and I think properly refused. That delegation did retire, and with them a large portion of the delegations from the cotton States. Why should they have retired? The record shows that if they had remained at their post, they had the power to prevent the nomination of any candidate who might be obnoxious to the South.

Thus reduced by the secessions, the Convention adjourned to Baltimore, requested the States to fill the vacancies in their respective delegations. The Convention re-assembled on the 18th. The seceding delegations were returned—some accredited to Richmond, and others to Baltimore, by the way of Richmond—instructed to make the same demand, and to withdraw if it be refused. Delegates were appointed in Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia by the National Democrats of those States, to fill the vacant seats of the seceders. Those of Alabama and Lousiana were admitted, and the seceding delegates rejected, and the seceding delegates from Georgia were admitted to seats and they all took umbrage at the decisions of the Convention touching the various contests for seats. They retired, organized, and nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. And they claim to be the National Democracy of the United States!

Now, they were actuated by *principle;* if it was their purpose, in good faith, to obtain the recognition of the principle of Congressional protection for slavery in the Territories, why not wait until a proper time to bring that subject before the Convention, and then, according to their instructions, withdraw from the body? The reason is palpable: they were waging war against a distinguished man, not for the maintenance of principle. They were willing to jeopardize the integrity of the Democratic party and triumphs of its cherished principles, rather than see its will proclaimed in the nomination of its favorite.—Admitting, for the sake of argument, Mr. Douglas to be as obnoxious as they allege he is, yet there never was a time when the South, united, could not have defeated his nomination. Why, then, should they have seceded? Why not remain at their post? Why seek to dismember and destroy the party?

I question not the patriotism of any, but the people will hold them responsible sooner or later to all the ills that may flow from their errors. I said the demand for Congressional intervention was properly rejected at Charleston. And why do I say so? Because it was the agreement between the North and the South that the slavery agitation should be removed from the halls of Congress, and the people of the Territories be left perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States. This was the principle of the Compromise Measures of 1850, and practically applied to the Nebraska-Kansas act in 1854. It was adopted by the great political parties of the United States in 1852. It triumphed in the election of Franklin Pierce in that year, and of James Buchanan in 1856. It is perhaps the best compromise between the North and the South which human ingenuity can advise.

It is understood by the people of all sections and by it the Democratic party, at least, of all sections should be willing to abide. It gives advantage to neither section over the other, because it refers all questions of dispute between them as to Congressional or Territorial power over the subject of slavery to the final arbitrament of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is therefore safe for the North, and safe for the South. Its practical working is not without satisfactory results. Where the people of a Territory desire slave labor, and the soil and climate are suited to it, slavery will go; where these conditions do not exist, it will not go. That finds an illustration in New Mexico, where slavery is established, and this in those Territories where it is excluded. Only a few days ago, propositions to repeal the slavery laws of New Mexico, on the one hand, and the anti-slavery laws of Kansas on the other, were made and rejected in the Senate of the United States.

Suppose these propositions, or either of them, had prevailed, is it not certain that the country would have been thrown into the highest excitement? But by their rejection, non-intervention was practically adhered to, and the public mind is satisfied and quiet.—Let us maintain it firmly and faithfully. We are bound to it by every consideration of interest, and obligations of compact. Its abandonment will prove fatal to the National Democratic party, and ultimately to the Union itself. It will drive the South into intense sectionalism, and the North into the ranks of Black Republicanism.

I do not say every man of the North, for I know that the great body of the Northern Democracy will remain true to the Constitution, despite the overwhelming flood of its relentless cohorts. But I mean that the free-labor States would be controlled by Black Republicanism, and would not be able to return a single member to either house of Congress friendly to the constitutional rights of the South.

I trust that this condition of things may never exist; but if it should, I know of no way by which the Union can be saved.—Hence the doctrine of Congressional intervention, as advocated by the new-born sectional party, is fraught with peril to the country.

The question is now distinctly presented to the people, whether they will adhere to the doctrine of non-intervention, or whether they will abandon it; whether they will re-open the slavery agitation, by requiring Congress to take jurisdiction over it, or whether they will give repose to the public mind, and security to the Union, by leaving it where the Compromise leaves it, to the free action of the people of the Territories, under the Constitution of the United States. The issue is fairly made up. Its decision involves the destinies of this great Republic, and the highest interests of the civilized world. Compared with it, the aspirations of men and the fate of political parties sink into utter insignificance. Where shall we look for deliverance from these threatened evils?

It has been the mission of the Democratic party of the Union, in a thousand perils, to rescue our country from impending calamities. Its past career abounds with heroic passages, and is illustrated with the most glorious achievements in the cause of constitutional liberty. It is the party of Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson, and Polk, whose Administrations constitute grand epochs in our national history. It is the party of the Constitution. I look to it with confidence.—Where else shall the patriot look in these times of political defection and sectional agitation? Let its integrity be permanently destroyed, and the doctrine of non-intervention overthrown, and then the best hopes of the statesman may well be clouded with gloom and darkness.

It is to maintain these that I consent to take the position now assigned me, and welcome the consequences of personal good or personal ill which that position may bring. Nothing else could induce me to brave the detraction which it invites and incur the heavy responsibility which it imposes. I have nothing to add but the expression of my profound thanks for the honor so unexpectedly conferred upon me, and my cordial acknowledgment for the flattering terms in which I have been notified of my nomination. Whatever may be honorably done, I shall cheerfully do to maintain the integrity of the party and the triumph of its principles.

☞ Hon. John Schwartz, member of Congress from Berks county, died at Washington on Thursday last.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 4, 1860. NO. 2.

The Nominee of the Democratic National Convention.

The leading events in the history of the nominee of the Democratic National Convention for President, Stephen A. Douglas, are so well known to the American people that any extended reference to them at this time is unnecessary; but a few prominent facts may be appropriately enumerated as a matter of record. He was born in Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 23d of April, 1813. His father, who was a native of New York, and a celebrated physician, died suddenly about two months after the birth of his now distinguished son. Mrs. Douglas retired to a farm which she inherited conjointly with an unmarried brother, and some sixteen years afterwards married a second time to Mr. Ginger, of Ontario county, New York.

By the time Mr. Douglas attained the age of fifteen, he had received a good common-school education, and desired to prepare for college, but his mother was unable to bear the requsite expense. He therefore left the farm and engaged himself as an apprentice to the trade of cabinet making, at which he worked a year and a half, when his health became so much impaired that he was obliged to abandon that occupation. After the marriage of his mother, he removed with her to Canandaigua, where he entered the academy at that place as a student, and simultaneously studied law.

In 1833 he started to the West in search of an eligible location in which to establish himself as a lawyer. During his journey he was detained at Cleveland a whole summer by severe illness, and after his recovery he went to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and Jacksonville, Illinois. On his arrival at the latter place, he found that his funds were reduced to thirty-seven and a half cents, and not seeing any immediate opportunity of entering upon remunerative employment as a lawyer, he sought an employment as a school teacher, and being fortunate enough to obtain a ready capital of six dollars, by his services as a clerk for three days at a vendue, he opened a school at Winchester, in which he had forty pupils, whom he taught for three months, at three dollars a quarter, practicing law, meanwhile, in petty cases before the justices of the peace of that town.

In March, 1834, he opened an office and began to practice in the higher courts, and from this time forward his professional and political advancement was rapid. When he was less than twenty-two years of age he was elected by the Illinois Legislature, Attorney General of the State. In 1835 he was elected a member of the State Legislature by the the Democrats of Morgan county. In 1837 he was appointed by President Van Buren Register of the Land Office, at Springfield, Ill., a post which he resigned in 1839. In 1838 he ran as the Democratic candidate for Congress, in one of the most populous districts of the Union. The number of votes polled was thirty-six thousand, and his opponent, the Whig candidate, was declared to be elected by a majority of five only; but as a number of ballots, sufficient to have changed the result, were rejected by the canvassers because the name of Mr. Douglas was incorrectly spelled, the result was sonsidered by himself and his friends as a virtual triumph.

During the Presidential campaign of 1840 Mr. Douglas traversed his State in all directions for seven months, and addressed more than two hundred political gatherings. He had the satisfaction, at the close of the contest, to find that Illinois was one of the six States which sustained the Democratic nominee. In December, 1840, he was appointed Secretary of State of Illinois; in February, 1841, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, an office which he resigned in 1843 to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress. This contest, after a spirited canvass, terminated in his favor by more than four hundred majority. He was re-elected in 1844 by a majority of nineteen hundred, and again in 1846 by nearly three thousand majority, but he did not take his seat under the last election, because, in the meantime, he had been chosen to the Senate of the United States for six years, from March 4, 1847—a position in which he has ever since been continued by the Democracy of State.

While a member of the House of Representatives he acquired a national reputation by his able advocacy of the bill to refund to Gen. Jackson the fine of one thousand dollars imposed upon him by Judge Hall, of New Orleans, and by his vigorous support of the Administration of President Polk, and the measures it adopted for the prosecution of the war with Mexico.

As early as 1847, when the Wilmot Proviso was first passed in the House of Representatives, he opposed that measure—contending then, as he has ever since contended, that the people of the Territories should regulate their own domestic institutions to suit themselves. The Compromise measures of 1850 he zealously advocated, and on his return to his home in Chicago, finding them assailed with much violence, he defended the whole series in a public speech, on the 24th of October, 1850, which made a profound impression upon the country, and which was, undoubtedly, one of the ablest ever made by an American statesman. Its influence upon the citizens of Chicago, who heard it, was very extraordinary, and it almost completely changed the current of public sentiment.

In 1852 he was a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic National Convention which assembled at Baltimore. On the thirtieth ballot he received ninety-two votes, out of a total of two hundred and eighty-eight—being more than were given on that ballot to any other candidate. In 1854 he reported, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, the celebrated Kansas Nebraska bill, which after a severe struggle, was adopted by both Houses of Congress, and signed by President Pierce, and which has led to very important and remarkable political changes and recognitions of parties. In 1856 he was again a prominent candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination at the Cincinnati Convention—receiving on the sixteenth ballot one hundred and twenty-one votes, at a time when one hundred and sixty-eight votes were cast for Mr. Buchanan, and six for General Cass.

In the Congressional session of 1857-8 he opposed the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constiution, on the ground that it was not the act and deed of the people of that Territory, with indomitable energy and masterly ability, and, after his return home, defended his conduct before the people of Illinois in a series of speeches of extraordinary force. Mr. Lincoln, the present nominee of the Republican party, was the champion selected by that organization as his opponent, and on a number of different occasions they addressed the same audience in opposition to each other. But, although he was compelled to encounter, in this remarkable struggle, the determined hostility of the Federal Administration and the powerful oppposition of the Republican party, he emerged from the contest victoriously, receiving fifty-four votes of the Senators and Representatives of the State to forty-six cast for Mr. Lincoln, and being thus returned to the United States Senate for six years from the fourth of March, 1859.—At the same election the popular vote for the Douglas candidate for the Superintendent of Common Schools was 122,413; for the Republican candidate 124,566, and for the Buchanan or Administration candidate 5,173.

Since his re-election, in a number of debates with his Senatorial associates, he has continued to defend the principle of non-intervention with unswerving determination.—We have not space here to enumerate the marked incidents of Mr. Douglas Senatorial career, nor is it necessary, as all newspaper readers are familiar with them.

He was married April 7th, 1847, to Miss Martha D. Martin, daughter of Col. Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, North Carolina, by whom he had three children—two of whom are living. She died January 19, 1853. He was again married November 20, 1856, to Miss Adele Cutts, daughter of James Madison Cutts, of Washington city, second Comptroller of the Treasury.

Speech of Pierre Soule before the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, next addressed the Convention, when that State was called. He was hailed with round after round of applause.

Mr. President, I am appalled, truly appalled, by the expectations which the welcome which has just been extended to me seems to signify. I am the last man in this Convention from whom anything deserving these manifestations could be expected, and it is at once with a deep feeling of gratitude for what of kindness was in them, and of great diffidence that I attempt to address you on this most solemn, most momentous occasion. Be not afraid, however, that I shall trespass long upon your kindness and your attention. But a few remarks from me will lay the foundation for the vote which I shall cast for the noble State which I have the honor in part to represent in this body. I have not been at all discouraged by the emotion which has been attempted to be created in this body, by those who have seceded from it. We from the farthest South were prepared. We had heard around us the rumors which were to be initiatory of the exit which you have witnessed on this day, and we knew that the conspiracy which had been brooding for months past would break out on this occasion, and for the purposes which are obvious to every member. Sirs, there are in political life men who were once honored by popular favor, who consider that the favor has become to them an inalienable property and who cling to it as to something that can no longer be wrested from their hands. Political fossils, so much encrusted in office, that there is hardly any power that can extract them. [Applause.] They saw that the popular voice was clearly manifesting to this glorious nation who was to be her next ruler. More than eight or ten months before this Convention assembled, the name of that future ruler of these States had been thrown into the canvass and was before the people. Instead of bringing a candidate to oppose him; instead of creating before the people issues upon which the choice of the nation could be enlightened; instead of principles discussed what have we seen? An unrelenting war against the individual assumed to be the favorite of the nation. [Applause.] A war waged by an army of unprincipled and unscrupulous politicians, leagued with a power which could not be exerted on their side without disgracing itself and disgracing the nation. [Renewed applause.] When this Convention assembled at Charleston, the idea had not yet struck their minds that a movement of the nature of the one which has been effected, could be based upon the doctrines of the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Yancey,) who has fathered this secession. It was presumed by these political intriguers outside of the Convention, who were manœuvring the measures through by which the destruction of the Democratic party was to be effected—it was presumed by them that it would be in their power after raising the storm to master and guide it. But it will be found, before forty-eight hours have elapsed, that in their storm they are bound eventually to sink and disappear, [loud applause,] for it is idle for Southern men to disguise the true object of that movement. Secession from the Democratic party can be nothing more than a disruption of that party at the very moment when the hopes of the whole nation are hanging upon its continuing in power. [Applause.] Secession is a word intended to conceal another word, of more significancy. If secession was to find an echo among the people of this great Confederacy, then no longer could this Republic boast that the structure which our fathers erected with so much sacrifice and so much toil, was a noble experiment. Secession must beget disunion. Upon what pretence has secession been predicated? I will not do those distinguished gentlemen, who stepped out of this room this morning, the injustice to suppose that they truly parted from you because of your having decided the question of internal organization in a manner that did not agree with their views. They may give this as a pretence; they may use it as a cloak to cover their desertion from the party; but the truth cannot be disguised.—Whether deluded or not, they are tools in the hands of intriguers, and their course must necessarily tend to disunion. [Applause.]

Sirs, it is said that they carry with them out of this Convention the sympathy of the South. Believe it not. [Applause.] Believe it not, and I have in my own experience of the past, certain strong reasons why I cannot bring my mind to the supposition that the South, under the present circumstance can respond to that movement, and I will briefly say them before you. I 1849 and 1850, when California was about being admitted into this Union, the South rose against her admission, passed resolutions upon resolutions, and impressed upon the men of the North that if the outrage was perpetrated, she would secede from the Union. Many of us, who were then representatives of the South in the National Councils, believing that the South was in earnest, and considering ourselves bound to follow in her footsteps, fought the battle, not only with a view of creating the contingency contemplated, but to defend the rights of the South, and oppose the introduction of California into the councils of the nation.—That at that time was to the South the great wrong, and creating the great danger, because not only was California coming into the Union with a Constitution obliterating the Missouri Compromise—not only was she coming into the Union without passing through the ordeal of a Territorial existence—not only was she coming into the Union organized by the military forces of the Federal Government, but her entrance into the Union was going to destroy that power of numbers which was the last bulwark of our protection in the Senate, the higher house of Congress. We fought against that question—game to the last. One after the other we saw the States of the South receding from their position, disowning ever effort we had made to maintain our rights, and, let me say it with sorrow, dragging us into the very gutter for the very devotion we had shown them; and why did the South? There is no ungrateful breast in the South. It could not be that she was inclined to disown the services of those who had stood by her to the last, but it was because she considered, and truly considered, that even an impending wrong was not to be put in the scale with the preservation of this glorious Confederacy. [Great applause.]—And we, in obedience to their wishes, out of deference to their convictions, surrendered, considered that we were in duty bound to abide by your own decisions; and perhaps it may not be improper for me here to refer to the consise actions upon which these decisions were predicated.

The only compensation which the South could find in the measures generally known as the Compromise Measures, was the doctrine of non-intervention, then claimed. [Applause.] That was the boon offered to us in those days as a compensation for the great sacrifice which was asked at our hands, and the South accepted the compromise, and the compromise became the law of the nation, certainly of the party, as far as the question of slavery was concerned. I am surprised at the extreme sensitiveness exhibited by the men of the South at this day upon that question of non-intervention. John C. Calhoun, when the famous compromise tendered by Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, was being discussed in the United States Senate—John C. Calhoun considered that the proffer to place in the hands of one Federal tribunal the question of the extent of power in the Territories, was to the South a sufficient guaranty to make acceptable the compromise tendered; and where John C. Calhoun could stand, a Southern man need not fear to stand. [Applause.]

I have said, in the very unconnected remarks that I have had the honor to submit to you, that secession meant disunion, and I will go on to show now upon what considerations that opinion of mine is predicated. What is the question at issue? On the one hand Northern Abolitionists claim intervention for the purpose of excluding slavery from the Territories. On the other hand, Southern men claim intervention on the part of Congress for the purpose of protecting slavery in the Territories. Now, I ask Southern gentlemen here, and elsewhere, are you serious when the battle is thus drawn; when the lines are thus drawn out; when the whole strength of the North is combined with the great strength on the part of the West to exclude slavery from the Territories? Are you, my friends of the South, in earnest when you ask to submit the protection of your property to the keeping of such men as may be sent from the North and West to constitute the majority in your Congress? There is not a paper in the South which is not teeming with denunciations that Congress has become a rotten body, that the majority in both Houses is in heart, and to all intents and purposes, opposed to slavery; and yet these men, who set up the pretension of being the exclusive friends of slavery at the South, ask that the protection of slavery shall be put in the keeping of that very power which is represented as being bent upon its destruction. [Applause.] I say whatever be the views they take of the manner in which that power might eventually be exerted, from the moment that the power is recognized as existing in Congress, from that moment there is not a Southern heart that does not beat to the conviction that slavery is gone; and if that should be the ultimatum of the issue, is the South ready now for it? Have they prepared their armor?—Are they ready for the battle? Sirs they are not, and the reason is very obvious. The gentlemen who have seceeded from this Convention know that the masses of their people at home will not respond to the call they have made upon them; and the best proof of it is that in no State, whose delegations have seceded, did the seceders call a fair convention of the people to put to the test the innovation which they have attempted. [Applause.]

I perceive that I have detained the Convention longer than I had intended—[cries of "Go on! go on?"[—and my own strength is nearly exhasted.

Mr. President, though Louisiana is mindful of what she owes to her sisters of the South, and is ever ready to act in concert with them, when actual oppression shall call for actual resistance, still Louisiana is unwilling to risk her future, and the future of this Union, upon impracticable issues, purely theoretical abstractions. [Applause.] She cannot be so far oblivious of past and the recent services as to disown that fearless and indomitable champion of popular rights and of State equality—him who, in that great and memorable struggle which, in his own State, initiated that war which has been waged against him so unrelentingly; him who has vindicated the rights of the South so victoriously against infuriated opponents; him who will yet enable us to triumph over the enemies of the South—the Black Republicans—who are arrayed against us. Louisiana casts her entire vote for Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. [Vociferous cheers and applause.]

☞ It should be remembered that the law of the United States imposes a fine of $30 on persons refusing to answer the questions of the "Census man."

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 3, 1860.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCH. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

New Advertisements.

☞ Auditor's Notice, by A. W. Benedict.
☞ Valuable Property for sale, by M. Strous.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson.

Below it will be seen that Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, has declined the nomination of the National Democratic Convention for the office of Vice President, and that Hon. Herschel V. Johnssn, of Georgia, has since been nominated. This gentleman has long possessed a national reputation on account of the zeal and energy with which he has sustained the Democratic cause in Georgia.—Seven years ago he was elected Governor of that State, a position which he filled with infinite credit to himself and great benefit to the State. He has since creditably filled a number of important stations. He is one of the ablest statesmen and most active Democrats in the country.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Governor Fitzpatrick having declined the nomination as Vice President, the National Democratic Committee have substituted the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The committee appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination, waited on Governor Herschel V. *Johnson to-night at the National Hotel.*

He received them in the large dining room of the hotel, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

He accepted the nomination, endorsing the platform in every particular, and declaring that the South would sustain the principles laid down in it. In his opinion the doctrine of non-intervention was a necessity to the preservation of the Union.

We are glad that Fitzpatrick did resign.—An abler and better man has been substituted. The mere name of Johnson is a tower of strength in the South, and will rally the Democratic cohorts in support of the regular nominees in such numbers, that secession and disunion candidates will hide their heads for shame.

TREMENDOUS OUTPOURING OF THE DEMOCRACY.—Acres of Democrats met in Independence Square, in Philadelphia, on Saturday night last, to ratify the nomination of Douglas and Johnson. Speeches were made from three stands by distinguished patriots from several Southern States, and from New York and Philadelphia. The resolutions are of the right faith. We make room for three:

Resolved, That the regular Democratic National Convention, having, according to the usages of the party, nominated for President of the United States, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, for Vice President, it is the duty of all Democrats to maintain, support, and abide by its action.

Resolved, That we cannot discover the difference between the sectional Black Republican party of the North, and the sectional disunion party of the South, on the present political issues before the people. If Congress can intervene against slavery it can intervene for slavery, and, in either case, the rights of the people of the Territories are as much usurped and violated as when the British Government attempted to interfere with the freemen of the thirteen colonies.

Resolved, That the Democracy now assembled re-affirm the platform which the State Convention of the Democracy adopted at Reading, and also those adopted by the National Conventions at Cincinnati, Charleston and Baltimore.

PUBLIC OPINION.—We give in to-day's *Globe*, articles from quite a number of our Democratic exchanges, to show with what spirit the nomination of the "Little Giant" has been received. We could fill our paper a dozen times with similar enthusiam from the press from all States of the Union. We have entered the campaign to do good service for our party and the country, and we hope to have a helping hand from all who can endorse our course. Circulate the *Globe*—it is only 50 cents for three months, 75 cents for six months, and $1 50 for a year—*in advance*. Every friend of Douglas, as a National Democrat, and as *the* nominee of *the* National Democratic Convention, should go to work in earnest and fight bravely for a victory, and a brilliant victory will crown our united efforts.

☞ Nine out of every ten of the Seceders from the Democratic National Convention, were either office-holders themselves or had sons holding office under Mr. Buchanan.—They either had to leave the Convention or lose the offices. Orders had been issued, and rather than lose the offices, the slaves obeyed.

☞ None of the Pennsylvania Yancey delegates withdrew from the National Convention until after Douglas' nomination was made unanimous. They did not vote yea nor nay. But by their silence acquiesced in the nomination. Then, the first opportunity offering, they sneaked out, and into the Disunion Convention. A more cowardly set we never looked upon. Every true Pennsylvanian felt insulted by their cowardly conduct. We hope never to look upon their likes again.

☞ Two years ago Stephen A. Douglas was a candidate for U. S. Senator in opposition to Abe Lincoln. The whole influence of *the Administration opposed him then.*—Now, the same influence is against him, and yet there are Democrats who think, or pretend to think, that Buchanan can do no wrong. Such men are fit only to be slaves—they deserve the lash, and sooner or later will receive it. The day will come when "Old Buck" will not have a Democratic friend in the Union.

☞ The National Democracy of Lancaster, fired a salute of 100 guns on Thursday afternoon, in honor of the nomination of Douglas and Johnson by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore. The cannon used for the demonstration was presented to the Democracy of Lancaster by Mr. Griffin, for the campaign of Buchanan and Breckinridge in 1856. It was christened "Old Buck."

☞ Our friend Noon, of the *Mountaineer*, made a brilliant speech from the Gilmore House, Baltimore, to the Disunionists, on Thursday night of Convention week. We were at his back and witnessed the efforts of a big seceder to put him down, but Noon had the floor and kept it until he was through. Noon faced the enemy in their camp, and dampened their powder considerably.

☞ The "Democracy" sneer at ABRAM LINCOLN as a "rail splitter."—*Rep. paper.*

No they don't! They only sneer at a set of jackasses who go round in the hot sun with rails on their backs thinking they thereby glorify a man who once followed the reputable and honest business of splitting rails. It is not the man who split the rails, but the fools who have suddenly become rail-worshippers, that they sneer at.

AS WAS EXPECTED.—The Democratic press of the State are almost unanimous for the regular nominees of *the* Democratic National Convention. Douglas and Johnson will be opposed only by those, and a few others, who "*owe labor and service*" to the tyrant who now occupies the White House.

☞ The Democratic cannons are thundering Douglas thunder in every State in the Union. There never was a nomination more enthusiastically received by *the Democracy*, than that of Douglas, the "Little Giant of the West."

☞ During our absence two weeks ago, an article appeared in the *Globe* copied from an exchange, headed, "Another Leaf in Lincoln's Record." The resolution, said to be drawn up by Mr. Lincoln, and passed by a Republican State Convention in '54, "stating the aims of the Republican party to be, among other things, the repeal and abrogation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the prohibition of the admission of any more slave States," is denied as expressing the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln, and as we shall not knowingly publish and adhere to a falsehood upon any candidate, we wish it understood that we correct any false impressions the article in question may have made upon the minds of our readers.

☞ The Breckinridge-Yancey disorganizers of Philadelphia, under the lead of the Postmaster, Collector and Surveyor of that city, held a ratification meeting on Monday night last. Rule or ruin is their rallying cry.

☞ Read Douglas' letter of acceptance.—He is game—of the Jackson blood. What Democrat can refuse to honor him?

☞ Hon. Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford, has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of Bedford county.

☞ F. W. Hughes, Esq., anti-Douglas delegate to the National Convention from Schuylkill county, publishes a card in his county paper, from which we take the following paragraphs:

"At Baltimore I voted for the minority report upon the contested seats, for reasons that were conclusive to my own mind, but which it could serve no good purpose now to discuss. Whether the action of the Convention was right or wrong on this subject, still a decided majority of the original convention remained unaffected either by the new delegates admitted or by the withdrawal of others on account of such admission. The Convention then remained as the only true National Democratic Convention. I therefore felt it my duty to continue to act with it. Accordingly I participated in the two ballots for the Presidential candidate, and voted both times for James Guthrie. I also assented to the resolution declaring the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas to be unanimous.

In view, therefore, of the facts that Stephen A. Douglas stands upon the platform of principles which I supported at Charleston, and that he is beyond all successful ground of question, the nominee of the only National Democratic Convention, I have not hesitated as to my duty to give that nomination a cordial support.

Beside, too, in Judge Douglas, the Democratic party of the nation will have a standard bearer and champion of the principles incorporated in the platform of the Convention, for which he has heretofore contended with almost superhuman power, and which affords for him the guarantee that in case of his election to the Presidency, those principles will be faithfully enforced."

What the Democratic Press Say.

[From the Hollidaysburg Democratic Standard, a strong Administration paper.]

THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.—We to-day place at our mast head the name of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for President, and that of Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice President, they being the regular nominees of the Baltimore Convention. The Convention ended as we feared it would do. There was a secession of some of the Southern delegates. They came there with but one idea—that of protection to slavery in the territories. To this they determined to adhere, and for this sacrifice everything. They were willing to abide by the will of the majority, providing that will did not conflict with their own wishes. They would have abided by any decision of the Convention, provided there was nothing in it to conflict with their slave code. In this whim they were not sustained, and the result was that they seceded and organized a Convention of their own. The remaining delegates then proceeded to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and on the third ballot nominated Mr. Douglas for President, and on the first ballot Mr. Fitzpatrick for Vice President.

We have no hesitation in fully indorsing these nominations. They were made by the regular convention, by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present, and afterwards were made unanimous—they therefore received more than two-thirds of the whole number of delegates, and that was all that was required had all the members of the Convention been present. We therefore regard Mr. Douglas as the regularly nominated candidate of the party, and as such we shall yield him a hearty support.

[From the Doylestown Democrat, the organ of the Democracy of Bucks county.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—We place at the head of our columns this week, the names of the nominees of the National Democratic Convention. * * * * *

The history of this Convention is of the most remarkable character. At Charleston, a small minority set at defiance the action of a large majority of the delegates; and because the time-honored principles of the party were not basely surrendered, they seceded from the Convention, and organized a hostile body.—Notwithstanding they declared they could no longer remain connected with the Convention with honor, they came to Baltimore for re-admission. They refused to be bound by any pledges to support the nominee, and would recognize no obligations to abide by the decision of the majority. They showed themselves void of faith and honor and were determined to rule or ruin. The salvation of the Democratic party was nothing to them, but they were determined to carry out their unholy purposes even at the hazard of its existence. The delegates who seceded at Baltimore did so because all the seceders from Charleston, were not re-admitted to the Convention, and that in face of their refusal to be governed by its action. The leader of this movement, Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, is in favor of a dissolution of the Union, and he knows that the stepping stone to this is the destruction of the Democratic party.

The Convention was more largely attended than any previous one, and the excitement was intense. The enemies of Mr. Douglas, in the face of the well-demonstrated fact that he is the choice of the Democratic party, made the most stupendous efforts to prevent his nomination. Those who were foremost in the attempt to defeat the will of the people were the paid emissaries of the Federal Government, and old federalists who lately came into the party whose warfare upon him was of the most bitter kind. But the masses were there to take care of their idol, and see that justice was done him. His friends were not not intimidated by threats, and the bug-bear of a dissolution of the Union made no impression upon them. They were ready to yield at all times to the majority, but were not willing to receive the dictation of a small, disorganizing minority. The northern Democracy showed their pluck and have covered themselves with honor.

Of our nominees but little need be said.—Nearly every man, woman and child in the Union, knows Stephen A. Douglas, the most brilliant and able statesman of our country. He presents an unsullied record of remarkable consistency, and he has a personal integrity that cannot be called in question. He has fought numerous battles upon the side of popular rights, and not one against them.—He is enshrined in the hearts of the people, and they will bear him in triumph to the Presidential chair.

[From the Harrisburg State Sentinel.

DOUGLAS, FOSTER, AND VICTORY!—THE COUNTRY SAFE.—We have the gratification of announcing to our friends the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS by the Baltimore Convention. This pleasing intelligence will be hailed throughout the length and breadth of the land with wild shouts of joy by the booming of cannon—the kindling of bon-fires—the ringing of bells and all manner of enthusiastic demonstration.

This glorious event has sent a thrill of joy to the hearts of millions of patriots. Let us solemnly rejoice and thank God for the salvation of this, our glorious Union!

Of the election of Douglas, not even the shadow of a doubt can cloud the mind of an intelligent man. *His election has been foreordained, and will be sanctified by the smiles and favors of* God *himself!*

Stephen A. Douglas will carry every Southern State, excepting perhaps South Carolina; he will carry New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana, certain, and will have the "inside track" in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and will have an even chance for Ohio! The Disunionists may "froth and fret" to their heart's content, they are "played out," and can do no harm. The *People* are for Douglas—the *People* will elect him.

Democrats of Pennsylvania! gird up your loins for the fight! Unfurl the good old flag of the party, and when the bugle blast is sounded in your ears, shout our battle cry—"DOUGLAS, FOSTER AND VICTORY!"

[From the Chambersburg Valley Spirit, opposed to Douglas up to the day of his nomination.]

THE NOMINATIONS.—The action of the Convention has not disappointed any one. From the course pursued at Charleston it was evident that the same men would enact the same scenes over again at Baltimore. A portion would stick by the Convention 'till the moment of balloting, and then, when they found their disorganizing efforts too puny to trample the wishes of the masses of the party under feet, they would withdraw and present a ticket with a view to stab deeper at the vitals of the party by an attempt to defeat the regularly nominated candidate of the Convention. This they have accomplished, but it is all that they will accomplish. The Democratic party can not—must not—be divided in this or any other contest; and woe to the men who will attempt it. We cannot see the wisdom or glory of suffering a defeat with *two* candidates in the field, when victory with *one* is certain. Those who will lend their support to an irregular nomination at this time can have no other object in view than the breaking up of the party altogether. Such a calamity to the whole nomination can only be averted by extending a faithful and undivided support to the candidates regularly nominated by the Democratic National Convention. The ticket that we this day place at the head of our columns received the support of the representatives of the party who stuck by our National Convention—remained in it at Charleston and held their seats at Baltimore by an unbroken and uninterrupted claim. Their decision we are bound to respect and can know no other. Love of party—love of country, and fidelity to every recognized usage of the Democratic organization, sacredly demands for this nomination our hearty support. We honestly believe that in the end all the jealousies, heart-burnings and antagonisms that now exist will be healed, and that the sober, good sense of the party will impel every man in the ranks to unite harmoniously and with enthusiasm on our ticket and carry it forward to victory.

We have not the space to say much in respect to our candidates in this issue of our paper, nor is it required—the name and fame of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS are household words over the land.

[From the Carlisle Democrat.]

That Stephen A. Douglas is the man for the times must be evident to all. No other man, at this time, possesses to so great an extent the elements of popularity as does he. His bold, able, and fearless conduct in the U. S. Senate will attract to his standard the Democratic hosts of the country, despite the factious opposition of a few hot-headed politicians, who, conscious that they will be unable to mould him to suit their selfish and sectional views, have so fiercely endeavored to defeat him. The *people* demanded his nomination, and right well have the delegates to the convention responded to the demand. We congratulate the Democracy upon the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Let every Democrat now go to work, and labor from now until the Presidential election and a triumphant victory is sure to follow.

[From the Blairsville Record.]

"It does not require the penetration of Philosopher or sage, to see that the hand of a wise and beneficient Providence controls the destinies and prepares the future of this great nation. *The voice of the people is the voice of God*—in tones of thunder they cry for DOUGLAS! DOUGLAS!! and Popular Sovereignty! the billows of the Atlantic and the surging swells of the far away Pacific reverberate the battle cry; they have rebuked the plotters, the schemers, the demagogues, the depraved politicians, who seek personal aggrandizement, in a way not to be misunderstood or forgotten; it was time—the people had too long been indifferent to, and careless of their rights; and it was time to hoist the great Gonfalon—the banner which struck terror to the souls of the Roman Aristocrats of the middle ages, and to teach their would-be-masters an enduring lesson. Our opponents need not be too hasty in rejoicing at the Baltimore confusion—it would not redound a particle to their benefit.

The National Democratic party has energy enough left to rout them next Fall—"horse, foot and dragoons"—with truth and justice as our cardinal principles, we are not dismayed, we tremble not; a night of gloom and chaos preceded a glorious morning of light and order at the creation; and thus it will be now, the fractions will be cemented together and unite the party into one undivided whole. The God of Israel, the Arbiter and Judge, will watch over us, the Ark will be borne upon the stormy waters to a place of safety. With calm, unshaken nerves, we fling our gallant banner to the breeze with the names of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON emblazoned on its folds; no true Democrat will refuse to support the ticket; it must be victorious.

[From the Wilkes-Barree (Luzerne co.,) Union.]

THE BALTIMORE NOMINEE.—After such a week as we hope never to witness again in a Democratic convention, the delegates of the nation on Saturday last a week, consummated the unmistakable wishes of the people of the United States by nominating Stephen A. Douglas, the bright star of the West, as the Democratic candidate for President. The struggle of the *people* against *power* was a long one; but the former finally triumphed over the machinations of an Administration which inflicted fearful injuries upon a confiding Democracy. It needed only a brief stay at Baltimore to satisfy any man that the minions of James Buchanan—not the South—were aiming the blow at the harmony of Democratic party, and consequently endangering the peace of the Union. We are fully convinced that had the malign influences of the Federal officers from Pennsylvania alone, been out of the Convention, its deliberations would have been peaceful; the Southern delegates would not have gone out; the people's will would have been respected in the immediate nomination of Mr. Douglas; and we would now be entering upon the campaign with every prospect of a most brilliant termination. But, in spite of all these influences, the National Democracy, planting itself upon the broad platform of popular rights, maintained its position, discomfitted its enemies, and inscribed upon its banner in letters of living light the name of the *man of the people.*

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, June 24.]

In our judgment the nomination of Mr. Douglas is equivalent to an election by the people. He is by far the most popular man of our day and generation. As a national candidate, standing upon a national platform of non-intervention upon the slavery question, opposed by competitors who favor *intervention* and meddling of Congress with the subject, he will be supported by every State of the Union, from Maine to California, and nowhere more zealously and enthusiastically than in the South—successfully supported in nearly all of them. The North-west will be a unit for him in November, as it was a unit for him at Baltimore. The great Central States of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, will give him large and heavy majorities over his Republican and disunion competitors.—He will carry the South by a heavy vote—mark the prediction! The office-holders and disunionists do not speak the sentiments of the people of that section of the Confederacy. This will be demonstrated when the people get the chance to vote. The enthusiasm this long-deferred and anxiously-desired nomination will create in the North-west will be unprecedented since the days of Jackson.—His political opponents confess that no man ever had so many and such devoted friends, and they will readily put their shoulders to the work in aid of the election. His case has been taken out of the hands of the politicians and given to the people. We have no fears for the result.

The hopes of the Opposition wilted, and caved completely when the news was received of Douglas' nomination. They had said to fate, "take any other shape but that and we will be content!" For weeks and months they have industriously labored to create the belief that he could not be nominated. Their interest in the contest has been too powerful for them to conceal. They profess to take courage from the bolt, but they know in their hearts that it will not render Mr. Douglas less formidable before the people. The circumstances connected with it are calculated to politically strengthen him. There is no popular feeling in the cause of the Richmond bolters. They have been backed up by no such expressions. Their movement will prove to be a miserable abortion, and will almost be lost sight of before the November election. The times are not propitious for the formation of third tickets and third parties. They will obtain but a trifling vote this year.

[From the Providence (R. I.) Post.]

And now, Mr. Douglas having been unanimously nominated by a Democratic Convention regularly and fairly constituted, we honestly believe he will be elected! His name will sweep over the North-west like a whirlwind. He will carry New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and two at least, perhaps four, of the New England States. He has become the last hope of the friends of the Union, North and South. As for our own little State, we would risk nothing in pledging her vote for him. She is good for one or two thousand majority.

[From the Juniata County True Democrat.]

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS—DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.—We in this issue give the ticket of the regular Democratic National Convention nominated in accordance with the usages of the party, and placed upon a platform that the Democracy of our glorious Union have unanimously ratified and hailed with delight, in the campaigns of 1852–56; and upon which success crowned their efforts in overthrowing the sectional and disunion cohorts of Black Republicanism.

The docrine of Congressional non-intervention in the Territories, has not only been the doctrine of the Democratic party, North and South, but the doctrine of Union-men in all sections. The South has heretofore claimed but that, and the Northern Democracy has willingly conceded and heartily supported it. In 1856, it was pointedly and emphatically the issue, and no man can say else than that, in Pennsylvania, it was candidly presented and triumphantly sustained. Non-interference by Congress was the sentiment of our Democracy then, and it is their sentiment now.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Our readers will have observed that we have demanded the nomination of Judge Douglas as due, not only to him, but to the integrity of the Democratic party, and also that we have said that no other man named would receive our support—not because we regard ourselves as bound to the fortunes of Mr. Douglas, but only because his overthrow would dissolve all obligations of honest men to the Democratic party, when that overthrow was to be effected as a punishment for a fearless performance of duty.

While, however, we shall support the election of Stephen A. Douglas, the *Press* will in no respect be a party newspaper. It can scarcely go further in vindicating him than it has already gone, and while following the path it has marked out, will not hesitate to do justice to other candidates and to other parties by abstaining from all imputations upon their integrity, and by reiterating none of the silly scandals and calumnies of their adversaries. To this remark we must make one exception: The *Press* is the uncompromising foe of the Disunion-secession Administration party; the foe of its candidates, of its leaders, its organs, and its apologists, North or South. And the strongest claim that Douglas has to the sympathy of the American masses is probably to be found in the fact that he is the avowed antagonist of all enemies of this Confederacy, and particularly of the men in the slaves States who seek to make slavery the only test in Democratic politics, and eagerly accept every pretext to endanger the existence of the Republic.

[From the Albany Atlas and Argus, the Organ of the New York Democracy.]

THE NOMINATION OF DOUGLAS.—We are not at liberty to suppose that any mere question of admission of contesting delegates to a Convention, or of the man who shall be the standard-bearer of the Democracy in the approaching campaign, has caused the unfortunate division at Charleston and Baltimore, and, at last placed conflicting Presidential nominations in the field. Such causes are inadequate, and it is clear that *the separation has taken place over the great issue between Congressional protection of slavery, or a slave code by Congress, in the Territories, and "non intervention by Congress with slavery in State or Territory."* This is the precise and only point of difference made by the resolutions of the regular Convention and the seceding Convention, and this is the question upon which both bodies go down to the people for their verdict.

We have co-operated, both at home and at Baltimore with those who have anxiously sought to preserve the unity and integrity of the Democratic party of the nation. To secure such an end we were prepared to yield, and we urged our friends to yield, all points except those of principle—every question relating to the admission of delegates, and even the candidate who was evidently the choice of a vast majority of our own State and of most of the Northern States. We went so far in this direction as to incur the censure of many of our friends. But have never been prepared to yield the doctrine of non-intervention and adopt that of Congressional protection. Here was a principle which it was inadmissible to sacrifice, and which in addition to the question of right, could not be sacrificed by our party, without committing political suicide.

In present circumstances, we have no difficulty in determining our duty. We adhere to the regular National Convention of the Democratic party of the Union; to the doctrine reaffirmed by it from the Cincinnati platform of "non-interference by Congress with slavery in State or Territory;" and to the candidate regularly nominated by it, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. If all the indications of popular opinion which preceded this Convention do not prove deceptive, *we shall be sustained in this position by a majority of the electors of our own State.* There will be a popular uprising in favor of the National Democratic platform of non-intervention, which stands midway between the ultra Southern doctrine of Congressional protection and the Republican doctrine of Congressional prohibition. It is safe and solid ground, upon which conservative men can stand.

[From the Johnstown Echo.]

THE NOMINEES—OUR COURSE.—The National Democratic Convention at Baltimore having fairly nominated and declared Stephen A. Douglas, the candidate of the Democracy of the Union for the Presidency, we are constrained by a sense of patriotic duty, to lower from our mast-head where in pride we had placed it, the name of the candidate of our personal choice, Hon. John C. Breckinridge, and raise in its stead the choice of the National Democratic Convention, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. Belonging to no man or faction, but having always been fair and conservative in our political course—always doing that which promised the fullest allegiance to the principles we have so long upheld, we have in obedience to our convictions of right, raised to our mast-head the name of the favorite of the people, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, as the National Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Having ever been sound and consistant in our devotion to the Constitution and the Union—the triumph of the Democratic party and its principles, having ever been the object for which we labored and most desired, we cannot now willingly take a retrogade step by joining our fortune to a party of men, who, excited by prejudice and led by obstinancy, are attempting in their madness to break up the great Democratic organization. Ever intending to represent what we believe to be the wishes and interests of the people, and ever intending to adhere to the glorious principles of the great old Democratic party, and to stand by the Union and the Constitution, we fling to the breeze our banner on which are inscribed the names of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, the nominees of the National Democratic Convention.

[From the Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer.]

CROW, CHAPMAN, CROW!—This day we have the pleasure of striking out the conditions on which we were pledged to support Douglas, viz: "subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention." That decision has been made, and we are called upon to support him, nor need we assure our readers of the pleasure it gives us to do so. We have called our chanticleer out, the first sound of whose clear clarion voice raised the entire population over which he presides, and the masses from the poultry yard have rushed unanimously to his support, and a hundred chanticleers are in full chorus about our office. Banners fly to the breeze suddenly likely the bursting forth of the night blooming cereus. Cannons almost start from their carriages, impatient to open the glorious campaign. Bands catch the inspiration of the moment, and the martial spirit seems to cry,

"Awake old drum whose stirring beat
"Ne'er from the battle beat retreat."

Illuminations, bonfires and torch-light processions are the order of the day, and DOUGLAS, the people's champion, is the watch-word.

CROW, CHAPMAN, CROW! Not over competing or opposing Democrats, for we have opposed their favorites while they opposed ours, which they and we had an undoubted right to do, and we, like them, have steadily pledged ourselves to abide by the decision of the Charleston-Baltimore Convention. We contend that one of the leading elements in the character of Douglas is toleration. Manly independence, or manly opposition within the party gives no offense, for if anything is established by the selection, it is that an officer may retain his manhood and his office too. May differ in an opinion on minor subjects and express that difference freely without hazarding his official head, but Crow, that the battle with sectional fanatics, North and South, is fought and won, that Young America has won a victory over federalism, and broken the power of selfish old Fedral hacks, making patent the power of the people, for principle.

The people have followed selfish leaders long enough, and have reversed the order of march. We rejoice that the Presidential question is settled, and settled right, sustaining the Constitution, Laws, Judiciary, and the rights of the people to rule locally, with no other interference or limitation than the Constitution, under which they legislate.

We rejoice that the storm is substantially and effectually ended, and the negro controversy settled, as Mr. Buchanan said in his letter of acceptance, "settled in the only way in which it can be settled, by leaving it to the people of the Territories exclusively.

From this day forth our lance is devoted to our enemies, testing them by the regularly adopted platform of the party, and the support of its champions,

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON,

[From the Lancaster Inquirer.]

We know there is a disposition among many persons, who have hitherto been considered good Democrats to disregard the admonition uttered by the National Convention, and who making personal prejudice the standard of pure Democracy, intend still to carry on the war against the regular candidate of the party. To these, we say, beware. The organization once disrupted; it cannot be foreseen where the termination of its consequences may be. The process of disintegration may go on from Nation to State, from State to County, from County to township and city, until Presidents, Governors, Constables and Mayors, shall all fall victims to the spite of the stubborn few. We caution the dissatisfied in time, that they are handling a two-edged sword, sharp on both edges—very.

We do not consider it at all necessary to argue here the regularity of the nomination of Mr. Douglas, or the irregularity of that of Mr. Breckinridge. We discern nothing in the action of the National Democratic Convention *upon which it had not a full right to act.* We believe that the secession of those disunionists, who, by hiding their real views before their constituency—as in the case of Yancey, Meek, and others—crept into the Convention, was designated long before the Charleston Convention assembled. The secessions at Charleston and Baltimore are but two acts in the terrible drama, whose catastrophe will prove to be the dissevering of the Slave Atlantic States from the free States east of the Rocky Mountains, and the erection of a third empire on the far shores of the Pacific. In the last, the rod of empire is to be wielded by Lane and Gwin, and in the Black Republic by Yancey, Davis, Slidell, Benjamin, and their compeers. The creed of these men is that which blind John Milton caught from the lips of Satan:

"Here we may reign secure, and in my choice,
To reign is worth ambition, though in Hell;
Better to reign in Hell, than serve in Heav'n!"

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, July 3, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ The Concerts given by Prof. Coyle's Piano and Violin Classes on Thursday and Friday evenings last, were well attended, and gave very general satisfaction. Good judges declared that some of the performers would be hard to beat. Prof. Coyle has been very successful with his scholars. He is one of the very best teachers.

☞ The Excursion to Broad Top City on Wednesday next, promises to be a pleasant affair. Tickets for the round trip only $1.25. The Huntingdon Excelsior Brass Band will accompany the excursionists.

THE FOURTH.—We go to press earlier this week than usual that our hands may fill themselves with glory on the 4th.

☞ News has been received from Paris of the safe arrival at that city of our friends J. P. Anderson and J. B. Given.

☞ Ladies' fine pointed steel pens, a very superior article just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Rules for Sunday Schools, on large Cards, for sale at Lewis' Boook Store.

☞ Anniversary & Sunday School Music Books, 3 cents each, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Rev. Zhanizer has returned to his congregation, and preached yesterday.

☞ Our Public Schools have closed until September.

This day I have examined a sample of Frederick Schneider Sr's. Whiskey, and found it pure. Specific gravity .939, per cent of Spirits 40. J. S. GRIFFITH.

As several persons are now selling an impure whiskey they say was made by Mr. Schneider, he feels it his duty to notify the public that no such whiskey was, nor never can be had from him. All whiskey made by him is *pure*—any less pure was never bought from him. 2t.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WEST TOWNSHIP, July 2d, 1860.

EDITOR OF THE GLOBE:—West township in this county, contains about 39 square miles, and had a population in 1850 of 1464, families 272, dwellings 268, and 112 farms, value of real estate $531,794, personal estate $33,-636. Since that time Oneida township has been made out of parts of West and Henderson, the greater part off West. Now, 1860, West township has a population of 1335, families 237, dwellings 237, and 98 farms, value of real estate $545,140, personal estate $106,-950; this was the wealthiest township in the county in 1850, and from present appearances I think will be so in 1860.

The oldest persons I met in the township were Mrs. Lightner and Mrs. Maffit who are 87 each. David Ewing is said to be 88. David looks as if he had enjoyed many a drop of Massey in his time.

The best fitted up farm and residence that I visited was river Benjamin Neff's. Ben has been married lately and he now seems to enjoy himself most by staying at home and showing other people how to live. The most perfect gentlemen are David Barrick and John Rung. There is a host of other very clever men in this township, such as Robert Johnston, Miles Lewis, John Gregory, Sam'l Stryker, Geo. Wilson, John Eberly, William McClure, James Stewart, James McGuire, Jonathan Wilson, Henry Davis, Robert Wilson, Jacob Porter and Thomas Hamer. Tom's jolly laugh is enough to do a man good at any time. If our Sheriff and County Commissioners would select such men for Jurors, and the Hon. Geo. Taylor to preside, we would have very little business for the Supreme Court.

The most laborious hard working man I have seen is Benjamin Hartman. Ben appears to work for the pleasure of working, for he has plenty of means to hire others to assist him if he thought it necessary. The best specimen of a Pennsylvania farmer I met was John Schoell—his honest face would pass him in any crowd. John is the only man in the township that keeps a regular farm book.—The man of the most wealth in the township is Major William Moore. But for real genuine hospitality give me Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moore; here you meet society as it was five and twenty years ago; no new fashioned names or costumes with them; they make you welcome in their house and will share with you at their table the best they have got. I am sorry to see that they are getting old; when gone it will be hard to replace them.—I cannot leave this township without making a remark about the Neff family,—they are all the descendants of John and Jacob Neff who came into this county from Lancaster county, some seventy years ago, and they have spread over three or four townships, and find them where you will, it is never on a slate hill or a gravel bank. They all have a peculiar knack of acquiring lime stone land, and it must be either that or none. Should they continue to increase in the same ratio for the next half century they will be one of the most numerous families in the county.

I am now in Old Barree township, this is the township that it is said nearly every person over twenty years of age can read and write; the drovers and pedlers say they are the sharpest dealers in the county. G.

SHAVERS CREEK, June 27, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—The day is approaching when the heavens and earth shall pass away. Then fighting shall cease. The righteous will dwell in the kingdom of the Lord there in sweet unity. I was induced to utter forth the above, a few days ago, when recording another "squabble" with the many of our village. As the poet sings:

"Dissension, like small streams, at first begun,
Scarce seen, they rise and gather as they run."

So I thought; and so you would have thought, Mr. Editor, if you had beheld the scene. 'Tis bad enough when man becomes so barbarous as to battle against his fellow-men and woman against her neighboring woman, but when a man and another man's wife quarrel on the street before public, I exclaim horror of horrors. Shakespeare says—

"The man who lays his hand upon a woman,
Save in the way of kindness, is a wretch,
Whom 'twere gross flattery to call a coward."

But in some cases the feminines are to blame. L. Carroll Judson on a certain occasion wrote the following:—"Among neighbor's mere trifling differences sometimes amount to tedious and expensive lawsuits." Is it not the case? He further wrote: "The intrusion of a pig, the killing of a chicken, the picking of a little fruit"—to which I add—the whipping of a child, the cleaning of a drain, the language you use, "often engender lasting hate." But ere the finishing of this subject, I could say truly, once again our village is tranquil. So we let it rest.

Last Saturday being a day among the beautiful I concluded to take a pleasure trip to the Big Lick Woods. After making the necessary preparations, I mounted the Lady Lightfoot of our village, which is a splendid nag and can go it 2.40, and set out for the land of the living. It being a short distance of 13 miles I arrived in some minutes and a few seconds, and was highly delighted to find those fields that were covered with mullen stalks and pennyroyal at one time, producing grain in abundance and fine in appearance. In fact everything appeared promising. The acres of meadow that turned out great quantities of sheep sorrel and tons of nothing last season, will produce greater quantities of fine grass this season. 'Tis a fine, thing farmers have awoke from their slumbers and solved the great problem termed the best way of tilling the land. In asking a farmer what caused such a great change on his farm, I received the following answer: "Finding the sluggard never became wealthy, I concluded to be awake when I once slept. Now I arise with that, (pointing to the sun) unlock my sensibities and go at it, (meaning the work) thinking 'Root hog, or die.'" I have no doubt but what he does. After spending the greater part of the day, I returned home, and on my way fell in with my old friend and fellow teacher Mr. Solomon Silknitter. He informed me it was his intention of announcing himself as a candidate for Register and Recorder. Sol is a good, clever fellow, an excellent citizen and faithful to his party.—He is in every respect qualified for the office, and if elected, will render satisfaction.

More anon.

YRRAH.

SCOTTSVILLE, June 23d, 1860.

MR. LEWIS:—You stated sometime since, in you paper, that you would be pleased to have the news from the different townships throughout the county. I will give you a brief sketch of the most important things, that are taking place in little Clay.

Our farmers are expecting an abundant crop of grain, fruit, &c. They think, with good crops and the "Little Giant" for our next President, times will certainly be better.

The "Railers" are holding a series of revivals, in our public school houses, each evening after an affecting discourse from the "Squire," (who says, "the Democrats have all left him," occasionally interrupted by Richard, with such as, "Old Buck has 1500 niggers on hand, &c." They then give an invitation for all anxious persons to come forward and join their Abolition Club. But there are few who join with them. The people say they can't march to the tune of Lincon and Abolitionism.

There is a portion of our school directors in quite a "fix" about the money tendered to this township by Mr. Africa, for the use of our Common Schools. One of the directors told the treasurer, to not lift the money until he received further orders. (This director, mind, belongs to these "Railers") I suppose the old gentleman thinks, if they would take the money, perhaps it would make Mr. Africa a few more votes in this township next fall, should he be a candidate for office. Come old man, lay your political prejudice aside, and go in for the good of the taxpayers of your township, what we elected you for. Remember, every little helps.

I will give you a history of Mr. Ashman's modle barn, as soon as it is completed. So far, it excels anything in this end of the county. Ever Yours,

MINERAL SPRINGS.

NEW DENOMINATIONS OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—In order to facilitate the prepayment of postage on letters addressed to foreign countries, and to avoid the necessity of affixing thereto a large number of stamps, which would in some instances increase the weight so as to subject the letters to additional postage, the Department has ordered the issuing of new stamps of the denomination of 24, 30, and 90 cents respectively. The 24 cent stamps will be ready for distribution this week, the 30 cent stamps soon thereafter, and the 90 cent stamps as soon as they can be procured.

A BOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—"Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Douglas' Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the verbal assurance which I gave you when you placed in my hands the authentic evidence of my nomination for the Presidency by the National Convention of the Democratic party, I now send you my formal acceptance.

Upon a careful examination of the platform of principles adopted at Charleston, and reaffirmed at Baltimore, with an additional resolution which is in perfect harmony with the others, I find it to be a faithful embodiment of the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, as the same were proclaimed, and understood by all parties in the Presidential contests of 1848, '52, and '56.

Upon looking into the proceedings of the Convention also, I find that the nomination was made with great unanmity, in the presence and with the concurrence of more than two-thirds of the whole number of delegates, and in exact accordance with the long-established usages of the party. My inflexible purpose not to be a candidate nor accept the nomination in any contingency, except as the regular nominee of the National Democratic party, and in that case only upon condition that the usages as well as the principles of the party should be strictly adhered to, had been proclaimed for a long time, and became well known to the country.

These conditions having all been complied with by the free and voluntary action of the Democratic mases and their faithful representatives; without any agency, intefrerence, or procurement on my part, I feel bounb in honor and duty to accept the nomination.

In taking this step I am not unmindful of the responsibilities it imposes; but, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence, I have faith that the people will comprehend the true nature of the issues involved, and eventually maintain the right. The peace of the country and safety of the Union have been put in jeopardy by attempts to interfere with and control the domestic affairs of the people in Territories through the agency of the Federal Government.

If the power and duty of Federal interference be conceded, two hostile sectional parties must be the inevitable result—the one inflaming the passions and ambition of the North, and the other of the South—each struggling to use the Federal power and authority for the aggrandizement of its own section at the expense of the equal rights of the other, and in derogation of those fundamental principles of self-government which were firmly established in this country by the American Revolution as the basis of our entire republican system. During the memorable period of our political history, when the advocates of Federal intervention upon the subject of slavery in the Territories had well nigh" precipitated the country into revolution"—the Northern interventionists demanding the Wilmot Proviso for the prohibition of slavery, and the Southern interventionists (then few in number and without a single representative in either House of Congress) insisting upon Congressional legislation for the protection of slavery in opposition to the wishes of the people, in either case—it will be remembered that it required all the wisdom, power, and influence of a Clay, and a Webster, and a Cass, supported by the conservative and patriotic men of the Whig and Democratic parties of that day, to devise and carry out a line of policy which would restore peace to the country, and stability to the Union. The essential living principle of that policy, as applied in the legislation of 1850, was, and now is, non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories.

The fair application of this just and equitable principle restored harmony and fraternity to a distracted country.

If we now depart from that wise and just policy, which produced these happy results, and permit the country to be again distracted, if not precipitated into a revolution by a sectional contest between pro-slavery and anti-slavery interventionists, where shall we look for another Clay, another Webster, or another Cass, to pilot the ship of State over the breakers into a haven of peace and safety?

The Federal Union must be preserved.—The Constitution must be maintained inviolate in all its parts. Every right guarantied by the Constitution must be protected by law in all cases where legislation is necessary to its enforcement. The judicial authority, as provided in the Constitution, must be sustained, and its decisions implicitly obeyed and faithfully executed. The laws must be administered, and the constituted authorities upheld, and all unlawful resistances suppressed. These things must all be done with firmness. impartiality, and fidelity, if we expect to enjoy and transmit unimpaired to our posterity that blessed inheritance which we have received in trust from the patriots and sages of the Revolution.

With sincere thanks for the kind and agreeable manner in which you have made known to me the action of the Convention.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

To Hon. Wm. H. Ludlow, of New York; R. P. Dick, of North Carolina; and others of the Committee.

Dawson Endorses Douglas.

Hon. John L. Dawson, who was a consistent opponent of Judge Douglas, after his nomination was announced, endorsed it in the following spirited manner:

Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, arose amid loud calls and cheering:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the the Convention—It is scarcely necessary for me to say, that at no time during the sitting of this body did Judge Douglas receive the united vote of the delegation from Pennsylvania, and I may further add, that in the consideration of the platform, a majority of us united with our Southern friends ready to give them all we believe them entitled to under the Federal Constitution. In our judgment they asked for nothing more, and we were not willing to offer them less; in our action we have been overruled by a decided majority of this body. And for Pennsylvania, I am free to say, that attached there as we are to the Democratic party, its principles, its discipline, its organization—standing there forever, in the eloquent language of the President of the Convention in his opening speech at Charleston, "Standing as perpetual sentinels upon the outposts of the Constitution." I trust we will abide its decisions and support its nominees- [Cheers and applause.]

Judge Douglas is a man of acknowledged talent and everywhere regarded as the accomplished statesman, skilled in the art of ruling. Born under a New England sun, yet, by adoption, a citizen of the West, honored alike in the valley of the Ohio and on the slopes of the Atlantic, he now belongs to the whole country. [Applause.] Untrained to some extent in early life in the learning of the schools, the deficiency, if any exists, has been largely compensated by the generous measure in which nature has dealt upon him her choicest gifts of intellect and character. [Applause.] Like Henry of the Revolution, like Peel of England, those noble qualities have made him the architect of his own fortune. [Applause.] That the Union is a confederacy endowed with special power, the States composing it retaining all the undelegated attributes of sovereignty, is the fundamental truth of our political system. In defense of this truth we are about to engage in a new contest, and in the comprehension of its true character, we have thoroughly to educate the public mind. The popular heart is to be won back to loyalty by holding up to its contemplation the image of the Constitution in its severe beauty of lineament and proportion. [Applause.]

The erring conclusions of our fellow-citizens of all sections are to be corrected by a thorough and persevering exposition of their fallacy, and in place of these are to be inculcated the paramount claims of the federal compact to the hearty allegiance in letter and spirit of every American who can comprehend and appreciate the institutions of his country, and who really cherishes a desire for their perpetuity. [Applause.]

If here, in this beautiful city, which looks out upon the Chesapeake, any incitement could have been needed to a broad patriotism in our deliberations, it should have been found in the associations in the midst of which we are assembled; for it was at Annapolis, at the close or the Revolution that Washington resigned his commission. It is also within sight of the spot at which we are convened that imposing monuments rise to the greatness of his memory and to the patriotism of the sons of Maryland. [Applause.]

Pennsylvania, the State in which independance was first proclaimed, and the work of the revolution secured by the construction of the federal compact; the State which holds within her bosom the ashes of Franklin and boast the first battle-field of Washington, will be true to her noble memories, [cheers.] and in the fullness of that enlightened conservative sentiment, for which she has been distinguished, will rally, I trust, in giant strength, cast the dust from her eyes, and aid the friends of the Democratic party once more to elect their nominee. [Loud cheers and applause.]

The Douglas and Lincoln Debate.

The debate in the Illinois campaign of 1858, between Judge Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, was published some time ago, by a firm of Columbus, Ohio, at the instance of the Republican Executive Committee of that State, and since Mr. Lincoln's nomination this publication is extensively circulated, and quoted as an evidence of his superior powers as a logician and orator. The matter for this publication was furnished by Mr. Lincoln, he having first revised and corrected his speeches, but without extending that priviledge to Mr. Douglas. The attention of the latter having been directed to this unfair proceeding, he has written a letter to the publishers, in which he protests against the alterations and mutilations in the reports of his speeches.—After stating that the reports as originally published in the Chicago *Times* were necessarily imperfect, and in some respects erroneous, on account of the haste with which they were prepared, Mr. Douglas concludes as follows:

"In short, I regard your publication as partial and unfair, and designed to do me injustice by placing me in a false position. I saw in the preface to the first edition of your publication, which is omitted in the copy sent to me, a correspondence between Mr. Lincoln and the Ohio Republican Committee, from which it appears that Mr. Lincoln furnished his speeches and mine for publication—his in the revised and corrected form, and mine as they came from the hands of the reporter, without revision. Being thus notified that his speeches had been revised and corrected, this fact ought to have reminded you that common fairness and justice required that I should have an opportuniy of revising and correcting mine. But to deny me that privilege, and then to change and mutilate the reports as they appeared in the newspaper from which they were taken, is an act of injustice against which I must be permitted to enter my protest. In order that the injustice which you have done me may be in some degree diminished, I respectfully request that this letter together with the correspondence between Mr. Lincoln and the Committee, which led to the publication, may be inserted as a preface to all future editions of these debates."

As this report, with all its errors and misrepresentations, will be used by the Republicans as standard authority during the campaign, it is right that the public should be aware of the fact that it was dressed up by Mr. Lincoln so as to strengthen his arguments, and that it is repudiated entirely by Mr. Douglas.

A PENNSYLVANIA SECESSIONIST IN THE WRONG BOX.—The editor of the Augusta(Ga) *Constitutionalist* has written to his journal, from Baltimore, as follows:

"There was rather a 'perplexing predicament' on Tuesday night, caused by the appearance of Mr. Gilmer, of Pennsylvania, into the room of the Georgia National delegation. Mr. Gilmer thought he had got into the room occupied by the Georgia Seceders, and, after introducing himself, said he had called on the delegation to inform them of what he had heard. He said that the *bogus* delegates from Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia would be recommended for admission into the Convention, and *he was trying to get some of the Pennsylvania delegates to secede, if these bogus delegates were admitted.* He said *this was the policy recommended by the Administration*, and he thought other delegates could be induced to pursue the same policy, *as Douglas must be headed off by some means or other.* About this time, Mr. Gilmer was asked if he knew where he was, and what delegation from Georgia he was among. He seemed amazed, but adroitly waived the point and soon retired. The Nationals had a good laugh at Gilmer's expense. A somewhat analogous case occurred with this writer the evening before. He got into the room of the Wood delegation, when he thought he was in the room occupied by the Nationals from New York. He tasted the grape, so profusely offered, talked about National Democracy, and did not find out his mistake until one of the delegates told him that Howard Cobb had arrived, and would soon be up in their room to consult as to the best policy to head off Douglas."

THE GALLANT DOUGLAS LEADS THE VAN!—Against the degenerate remnants of all the political parties who have lifted their voices in the past—

"To madden for a moment and then expire."

and who have now in all their hypocrisy and hollow pretension for the rights of the slave banded together under the name of Republican, to mislead the people and get the spoils of office; against the Fire-eaters and Secessionalists of the North and South, the gallant Douglas, bold, brave and true, leads the van. He, the rebuker of Presidents, he, the contemner of Senates, he, the hero of a hundred battles, starts forth at last our leader, our champion, our candidate! Knowing no North, knowing no South, knowing no East, knowing no West, but acknowledging and recognizing the Union, one and inseparable—now and forever, he bears the banner of the free aloft and marches on, and the people who love a brave man and a great hero will follow.

"March on, march on, all hearts resolved,
To victory or death!"

—*Ohio Plain Dealer.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE —
(Glasgow's Distribution.)
The undersigned appointed auditor, to distribute the money in the hands of John C. Watson, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of James F. Glasgow, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday July 27, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time all persons having any claims on said fund are required to present them or be debarred from coming in on said fund. A. W. BENEDICT,
July 4, 1860.—4t. Auditor.

STORE ROOM AND DWELLING HOUSE,
AT PUBLIC SALE.
The subscriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the building he now occupies as a store and dwelling, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa. It is one of the best business stands in town.
Terms made known on day of sale.
July 4, 1860. M. STROUS.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
WALLACE & CLEMENT
Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,
in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.
Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*
FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
(Estate of John Scott deceased.) The undersigned auditor aprointed to distribute the balance in the hands of John Scott and Geo. W. Scott, executors of John Scott, late of Alexandria borough, deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office, in Huntingdon, on Saturday, July 21st, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time all persons having any claims on said fund are required to present them, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
A. W. BENEDICT,
June 27, 1860.—4t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Andrew G. Neff, Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Zimmerman, dec'd., amongst those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in said balance, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of July next, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are requested to present them to the auditor or be thereafter debarred from claiming any share in said balance. JOHN REED,
June 6, 1860.—4t. Auditor.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.
D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.
The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Brilze, Lawns, Ginghams, Duculs, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.
Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.
Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.
Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.
Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.
Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.
☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

1860.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.
It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks. French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.
A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.
A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.
We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.
Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which compise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.
French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.
Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.
A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*
We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.
COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.
FISHER & SON.
Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW EATING HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.
C. SCHNEIDER
Is in his new room, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where his friends are requested to call. He will be prepared at all times to feed the hungry and quench the thirst of the thirsty.
Huntingdon, May 2, 1860.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. THROUGH.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49		Newton Hamilton,	10 15		3 08	9 32
4 52	6 50	5 56		Mt. Union,	10 09		3 02	9 24
5 07	7 03	6 09		Mill Creek,	9 56		2 49	9 09
5 21	7 15	6 22		Huntingdon,	9 46		2 39	8 57
5 37	7 26	6 36		Petersburg,	9 31		2 26	8 43
5 45	7 32	6 43		Barree,	9 24		2 19	8 35
5 52	7 37	6 49		Spruce Creek,	9 19		2 13	8 28
6 08	7 53	7 05		Birmingham,	9 01		1 56	8 11
6 17	8 02	7 19		Tyrone,	8 54		1 48	8 03
6 27	8 07	7 19		Tipton,	8 45		1 40	7 53
6 32	8 11	7 23		Fostoria,	8 41		1 36	7 48
6 36	8 14	7 27		Bell's Mills,	8 38		1 33	7 44
6 55	8 25	7 40		Altoona,	8 10		1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Wednesday, June 20th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,
Leave Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M. & 5.30 P. M.
" Saxton " 10.18 A. M. & 6.48 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.46 A. M. & 7.16 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS,
Leave Hopewell at 12.20 P. M. & 7.36 P. M.
" Saxton " 12.50 P. M. & 8.04 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 2.08 P. M. & 9.22 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,
Leaves Saxton at 5.22 A. M.
Arrives at Huntingdon at 8.12 A. M.

ON SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with both trains from Huntingdon for Coalmont, Crawford, Barnet and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hack to Broad Top City, where first class hotel accommodations will be found. Visitors from Huntingdon can go direct through to Broad Top City, in time for dinner, spend the day on the mountain, and after tea return to Huntingdon same evening. Excursion tickets for round trip to Coalmont, Crawford and Blair's Station, $1.25. Residents along the line of road desiring to spend the whole day in town can do so by taking the accommodation train down in the morning.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
June 20, 1860. Supt.

NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.
C. LONG
Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the
BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.
Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.
ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.
Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.
The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DON'T FORGET,
THE PLACE TO CALL,
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE,
GROCERIES.
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES.
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!
G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.
The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.
Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.
Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!
NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING & SUMMER.
BENJ. JACOBS
Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.
The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.
As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

THIS WAY! NEW GOODS!
LEVI WESTBROOK
Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.
Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.
Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,
Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptheria, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all disases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.
It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma. Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.
It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.
Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.
ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,
A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.
☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.
N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.
[June 20, 1860.—1y.]

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Column for the Young.

[For the Globe.]

OUR SADIE.

BY LEROY.

The shades of night were receding, the morning began to dawn as we gathered around the bed of our Sadie; and in a subdued voice it was said "She is dying." But angels on the other side of Jordan's streams whispered, "She is beginning to live." The Death Angel flapped his wing over her pale brow—but ah! it was gilded with the sunlight of Heaven. Sadie smiled, closed her eyes on earth, and awoke in the embrace of loved ones in the presence of her Saviour. A Sabbath School Scholar less on earth, but one more in Glory! Blessed dead! Happy in a glorious immortality! May thy mantle of love rest upon thy dear young companions—thy pure spirit be their guardian angel, "To allure to brighter worlds and lead the way."

Sadie C. was one of those sweet dispositioned children which always possess the power to draw the hearts of all around them, to themselves. Her little acts of kindness endeared her to all, and showed that she sought her happiness by striving to make others happy. She was unassuming in her deportment, and respectful toward all. Of her it might be said, in the language of Jeremy Taylor, "Like a fair taper when she shined to all the room, yet round about her own station she cast a shadow, and shined to everybody but herself." She was the child of religious parents and had for several years been a scholar in the M. E. Sunday School, which she always loved. When she was no longer able to attend, she took great pleasure in reading the books of the library, which were brought home by her brothers and sisters.

More than a year ago, when at the age of about thirteen, she began to fade away beneath that blighting destroyer—consumption. For several months she was able to go out to take exercise in the open air. During this time she read and thought much on the subject of religion; and at last, in answer to her mother's earnest inquiry concerning her religious feelings, she said she had found peace, and was not at all afraid to die. Last fall a married sister died, with the same disease from which she was suffering. This did not alarm her at all, as she confidently expected soon to follow her to the home of those "who have gone up through great tribulation, and washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." Never shall the writer—an itinerant preacher—forget a little incident which took place at her home a few months before Sadie's death. I was sitting in the parlor, alone, when Sadie, just able to walk, came in and gently slipping a dollar of her own money into my hand, requested me to accept it as a gift from her.

I replied, "Sadie this is too much."

She turned away, saying "No, no, I do not want it."

A few hours before she died, she called—by signs, for she was not able to speak—for her little box of trinkets, and with her own hands, distributed them among her relatives and friends; putting her own finger-ring on the hand of her little niece, and giving to her brother (also an itinerant,) her portemonaie, containing four dollars.

A friend, writing to me, of her death, says, "She was the happiest little creature I ever saw; her countenance was angelic. She was not in the least alarmed at death's approach."

While her friends were singing the sweet chorus,

"We are going home to die no more"

she raised her hands toward heaven and clasped them in ecstacy of joy, at the prospect just opening before her. Her death was one of triumph. She departed from earth, not as the day dies, and the sun sinks behind the distant west; but as the young day arises from the arms of night, and the morning Star melts away into the rich sunlight.

Will the little readers of the *Globe*, and especially those who loved Sadie while she was on earth, follow her example? give God their hearts and live for heaven? so that when they come to die they may have, as she had, "light in the valley"

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

PUMP MAKING.—The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—
J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porfer, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.

March 28, 1860–6m.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that *renders satisfaction* to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnellstown, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities.

McConnellstown, March 7, 1860–3m.*

PLATFORM SCALES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

April 4, 1860–3m.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL,

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last *Fifteen years* more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

April 11, 1860–3m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

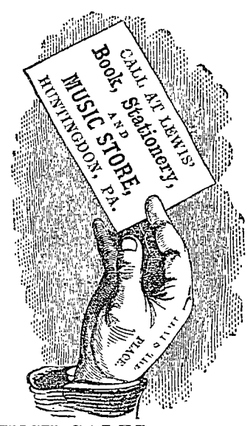
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention.

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.



"QUICK SALES

AND

SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

OR

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

Fancy and School

STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD ARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1860.

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.

Dec. 28, 1859.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

ROBT. KING,—

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

Has just returned from the City with the most splendid assortment of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,

ever received in Huntingdon, which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.

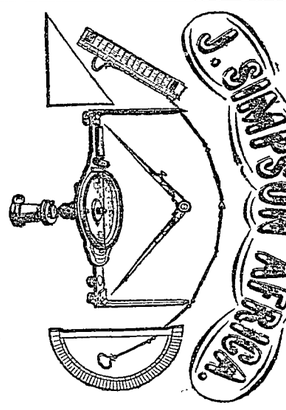
Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

ROBERT KING.

Huntingdon, March 28, 1860.–3m.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,

OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to EVERY FARMER, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS, and EVERYBODY IN EVERY STATE, on receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 23, 1859–6m.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

TIN WARE!

PRICES REDUCED.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at LOWER PRICES than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the *Large Coffee Pot*,
723 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 14, 1860–3m.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [March 7, 1860–3m.]

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

THE

CASSVILLE SEMINARY

AND

NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

1860. 1860.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap.

Feb. 29, 1860–3m.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,

PROGRAMMES,

BLANKS,

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BALL TICKETS,

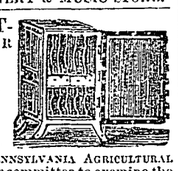
BILL HEADS,

LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.*, and BAILEY'S FIXTURES.

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionerics, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., *PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.*

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.

April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, *HILL STREET,* HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS, GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859–1y.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK ANDSTATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, *WATCHES*

and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES.
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS.
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

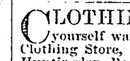
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER, *White and Colored Card Paper,*

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D